

MARCH

Whole No. 745

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Congressional Proceedings

Washington, Feb. 16, 1851.

The House and Harbor Bill is debated in the House with great animation and ability. I have not seen members more attentive to any discussion. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, made a strong speech against the bill. Should the bill be lost, the Western men will be much enraged. They say they will raise a storm on this subject that shall exceed a tariff, or even a free-soil agitation.

The Free Bill was again discussed in the Senate. The fees charged by United States District Attorneys, Marshals, &c., have been exorbitant, but the Comptroller has, of late, refused to allow them. They say they now receive less, perhaps, than they ought to have. It is very proper to regulate the fees by law. But it is a waste of time for the Senate to discuss the bill inasmuch as the House cannot take up any new subject.

A few days ago, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hunter, called for the correspondence between the Mexican Minister and this Government, relative to an alleged contract made with that Government, by J. D. Marks, for the payment of the next installment of the Mexican indemnity in New York. The reply is that there is no such correspondence, and that this Government has no information on the subject. The only communication to the government from the Mexican Minister is one which states that, in December last, Mr. E. F. Forrester advanced six hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the Mexican Government, to be refunded from the installment to be paid by the United States on the 31st May.

The tariff men are raising quite a panic on the subject of the finances. They predict great financial distress, as likely to occur before another year, and attribute it to the destruction of the tariff of 1842, and the consequent heavy importations of foreign goods, which have been paid for in American stock. There is no doubt that a pressure will occur at some not distant time but it cannot be so severe as it was when there was less specie and more paper in the currency. Mr. Ingham, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, predicts that the abstraction of silver coin from the currency will produce a great pressure, but that could be easily remedied in modes already pointed out, if Congress could be persuaded to adopt them.

Washington, Feb. 17.

A special messenger of the United States government, arrived here last evening from Mexico with the Tehuantepec treaty. This treaty, as I learn, removes all difficulties that have existed, in regard to the Tehuantepec route, and the work will be immediately prosecuted under the auspices of enterprising capitalists of the United States. The full assent and guaranty of the Mexican government, was a long waiting for the prosecution and completion of the contemplated communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec—which is by far the best and the most practicable route will be made practicable within a year or two from this date. All the routes that have been attempted. The time it will give an impulse to commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific shores, and indeed between Europe and the East Indies.

When steam communication between California or Oregon, and the China ports, shall be established, as it will be, this will be a shorter and quicker channel between the East Indies and England, than is presented by the over-land route to the Mediterranean. The time of the latter route is sixty-five days, and by the former, it will be forty-five days. The time will be ultimately reduced by the completion of a rail road from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

There can be no doubt that the Pacific ship is ultimately to be the resort of the overpopulated countries of the East. There are now a few hundred Chinese in California. But I understand that they have been induced to come over by American persuasions, and that they were obliged to give bonds before they left, for the purpose of making provision for their families, and that they brought no women with them. It happens that, at this time, a great convulsion threatens to overturn the deep-rooted institutions of China, and it may result after awhile in an emigration of vast numbers of its inhabitants, to the opposite shore. From countries where life is destroyed to save life, people will necessarily migrate to lands which offer sustenance for the thousandth generation of all who will occupy them.

It is now generally apprehended, that since the battle of bills in Congress, every single of the irregular appropriation bills will be lost. As to other public measures, it is considered that they are all doomed to failure.

The bill providing for the adjustment of land titles in California, lies on the Speaker's table, and it is not believed that it will pass the House at this session. But whether it pass or do not pass, the land titles in California will be of very uncertain validity. Hardly one of them

can be produced before the tribunal, as they come before the tribunal of ultimate resort, the United States Supreme Court. California will, therefore, for a long time to come, yield abundant harvests to lawyers.

The President's father, a venerable looking man of eighty-one years of age, appeared at the levee the other day—having come down from his farm in Erie county, on a brief visit to his son. The editor of the "Tough, Loom and Anvil," who is well known as a veteran writer on Agricultural subjects, but to the old gentleman, the enquiry, "why it was that the State of New York had so much fallen off of late years in the amount of her agricultural products?" The old man replied—"one reason is, that for the last twenty years, I have not been able to work myself. He qualified his bon mot by saying, that the natural fertility of the soil has been exhausted to a greater extent than artificial fertilization had improved it. I take it that this is the case in all the old States.

Reported for the Charleston Courier.

Baltimore, Feb. 20, 1851.

New York Market.—The intelligence by the Baltic, arrived at the markets in New York, Cotton, flour and grain were all depressed in price.

Congressional News.—In the Senate, the bill granting land in Missouri for the purpose of building a rail-road was passed, as was also the deficiency bill. The postage bill establishes three cents as the uniform rate for letters. The clause abolishing the franking privilege was voted down.

In the House, the Navy, Pension and Indian bills have passed, involving an appropriation of about eight millions of money.

Arrival of the Cambria.—The British steam-ship Cambria, having the Atlantic's cargo on board, arrived at New York at 6 o'clock on the evening of Thursday.

Error of the Reporter.

In the "Watchtower," of the 20th inst. I find a communication extracted from the "Jacksonville Republican" over the signature of "Shylock" in which the writer attempts to discredit the small bills of the Bank of St. Mary's. Who he is, or what are his motives for his publication, is what I neither know, nor care; but that his object was to discredit the class of bills to which he alludes, is most evident. He assails their credit by surmises, and dams their circulation by interrogatories. It is a pity that this kind, humane, and people-loving Shylock, did not, in the exuberance of his benevolence, warn the worthy readers of the "Republican" of the great danger attending the receipt and circulating within the limits of this State, of any bill of the Banks of another State of a less denomination than five dollars, doubtless he knew we have a statute making it penal to do so.

This, however, might so well have served the purposes of "Shylock" as its tendency would have been to discredit all foreign bills of less amount than \$5, and his whetted knife would have sliced his pound of flesh from near the heart of more victims than John G. Winter. But his failure to do so, leaves his motives liable to a legitimate construction by no means favorable to purity and loftiness of purpose.

The writer of this will oppose facts to Shylock's fancies and surmises, which he thinks ought to quiet any fears excited in the public mind by the production referred to, while it will withhold the Jew from drawing "one drop of christian blood."

First, then, I will inform Shylock, and the public, that Mr. Winter is ready and willing, to redeem these, or any other bills of the Bank of St. Mary's, at the seat of Government of this State, with eight drafts on Mobile or New York at par, I have recently seen him do both. Will Shylock point out any other Bank or Banks which so well?

Secondly, Mr. Winter will redeem all these bills with specie in Montgomery at 1 per cent discount, though on their face they give notice to every body, that if payment is demanded in New York they are subject to a discount of 2 per cent.

The legal opinion intimated by Shylock, arising from the date of the notes referred to, is as little reliable as his surmises, and that a corporation regularly created by Executives and Administrators of one of the corporations were he to happen to die during the legal existence of such corporation, is a proposition not taught in Williams on Executors or Angel and Ames on corporations, and can only be found in the profound legal essays of this "Learned Daniel" who pronounces judgment.

COMMON JUSTICE.

The Jacksonville Republican, and the Watchtower, will please copy.

C. J.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1851.

A national salute to the Navy Yard and Arsenal, announced this morning, the anniversary of Washington's birth day. It is a circumstance rather remarkable, that the day is to be employed by the Senate in the consideration of the means of preserving the Constitution from violent assaults. Yesterday, the President communicated to the Senate a message in reply to their resolution, calling for information as to the Boston slave riot. The message, as you will see from the morning papers, is long, and it recommends that the Executive be authorized to call on the militia, or the army and navy when resistance to two laws in manifested or expected, without the previous issue of a Proclamation, as is now required by law. The message makes several other suggestions, in regard to the means necessary to enforce the fugitive act, and especially in cases where, by State laws, the use of the militia is authorized, to the use of the General Government. A motion was made, that the message be referred to the Committee of the Judiciary, with a view to an immediate report. A very animated debate sprang up, which continued, with various result, till the adjournment, and the subject will come up again to-day.

Mr. Hale denounced the Message and Proclamation as ridiculous and contemptible. Mr. Clay maintained both with great energy, & expressed his gratification at the determination of the President and his administration to execute the law to the very letter. He approved also of the legal provisions which the President asked for. The issue of a Proclamation would defeat its object in such cases as had occurred in Boston. The Marshal must have power to call out a military aid if necessary, so as to prevent resistance.

Mr. Mason, in some remarks, declared that the law was dead, and that it could not be executed, if the public sentiment was opposed to it. If the President wished to enforce the law, he should have dismissed the Marshals and their assistants for gross negligence of duty in former cases—alluding particularly to the Crafts case. Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Clay and Mr. Cass maintained, on the other hand, that the law could be and, in almost every instance had been, complied with, and especially in the case of Long, of N. Y. where the slave was given up after a full, fair and deliberate trial, while the personal and legal expenses of the claimants were defrayed by the citizens. This was made a mistake and had resulted in favor of the execution of the law. In Philadelphia the law had been complied with, and a man was given up, who was found to be free.

Mr. Butler, in the course of some remarks, said that there was a proposition to alter the law by dispensing with a proclamation, so as to enable the President to carry into effect a provision of the Constitution, for he chose to rely on the Constitutional provision for the recovery of fugitives. For many years the clause of the Constitution was a self-executing one, and now, a single runaway negro made it necessary to call out the militia and the army and navy in order to enforce the law, in opposition to public opinion. The force of the Constitutional article were extinct, and we were called upon to resort to the whole power of the Government to compel citizens to do the duty which honor and good faith required of them. He regarded the surrender of fugitives, as a duty imposed on the States themselves.

Mr. Butler also in his remarks, gave it as his opinion that the abolition agitation was increasing in power, notwithstanding a temporary pause, and that it would come upon the South with the force of a descending scorch.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, argued at length to show that neither the Proclamation nor the Message were necessary, and that the people and authorities of Boston and of the State of Massachusetts, were not referred to any duty on the occasion, except that they refused to aid to the Marshal, that they were not called upon by him, that there were some fugitives, negroes and others, known to be hostile to the law, and therefore it was the Marshal's duty to provide for its due execution; and that the rescue was owing to the pusillanimity and negligence of the acting Marshal. There was no necessity for employing any other means than the Mayor would afford, if called upon.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. Stanley, of N. C., was arrested and compelled to give bonds to keep the peace. It had been rumored that he and Mr. Inge, of Ala., were to fight a duel.

DRINKING HIMSELF TO DEATH

ON A BIT.—A man named John Kelly, with some others, entered a porter house in New York, and made a wager as to who could drink the most liquor in a specified time. Kelly seated himself and drank three pints of spirits in five minutes, thus winning with all ease. In a few minutes afterwards he left the place and went to another house, where he expired in a few minutes without saying a word.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1851.

An 1831-2, a young and vigorous member of the Legislature, from Cumberland or Buckingham, made a brilliant speech, against Randolph of Roanoke. With an amount of wind, wrath, truth, and watery mud, declamation, unexampled, he pitched into the orator of Roanoke, and walloped him, until exhausted, he collapsed into his seat.

After that speech, of course the young member attributed, the decline of Randolph's health to his stream, or rather froth, of declamation. He walked about with the air of the distinguished man that had struck Billy Patterson, or with that of the murderer of Cock Robin. He felt that his hands were imbued, with the blood of Randolph, and experienced, relief every morning that he had not on the previous night been assassinated by the friends of the murdered man. When he returned to his county, one bright morning he suddenly and unexpectedly met the political assassin Randolph, with shatter of constitution and feeble frame. His physician, as well as his political prostration, he attributed to that tremendous speech. Randolph's health had sunk under it—that speech had done its work, and Randolph will soon expire from the effects of it upon his constitution. He thought that the dark, piercing eye of the stricken eagle was fixed upon him in sorrow, reproach and anger. The conscience of the young member smote him. He thought that seniority required that he should apologize to his victim for demolishing him. He sought an introduction, and stated, that he was the member of the Legislature that had smashed him, and that he felt sorry that he had done so.

To his sorrow and surprise, John Randolph replied:

"You say that your name is— and that you are a delegate in the Legislature of Virginia from Buckingham, & that you made a speech against me in the Legislature. I never before in my life heard of you. I did not know that you were the delegate from Buckingham, and I hear for the first time that you ever made a speech against me."

The young member, it is said, immediately, cowered, looking excessively small, and not unlike a collapsed roach.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Texas Debt

The special committee at Washington, on the creditors of Texas, have consulted the Hon. R. B. Johnson, the Attorney General of the United States, in regard to the interpretation of the act of Congress of the last session, reserving five millions of the indemnity money payable to Texas, for the payment of those of her debts for which the duties on imports was specifically pledged. He concludes, after examining the acts of Texas creating these debts, that the following securities are embraced under the descriptions, viz: All the loans, of which the evidence is Texas bonds, consolidated fund on sterling bonds, made under the acts of Texas of the 18th November, 1836; 7th June, 1837; 24th June, 1837; 16th May, 1838; 24th January, 1839; 19th July, 1839; and 11th January, 1840; and also the 10 1/2 per cent. stock, and the 8 per cent. bonds given under act of 5th February, 1840. They amount in the aggregate to \$5,229,500, exclusive of interest since accrued.

Mr. Johnson's construction is that put upon the intent of the act by Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, when he introduced his proposition for the adjustment of the Texas boundary by the payment of the ten million indemnity, and appears to have been acquiesced in, during the whole discussion, by the Senators from Texas. Literally, and if the words of the act are strictly construed, there is but about \$600,000 of Texas debt, for which the duties on imports were pledged so nominal in the words of the act, and in that case only for the interest.

A DUELING ASSEMBLY.—Two Spanish officers recently met to fight a duel outside the gates of Bilbao, after the seconds had failed to reconcile the belligerents. "We wish to fight—to fight to death," they replied to the Representatives of their companions. At this moment, a poor fellow, looking like the ghost of Romeo's apothecary, approached the seconds, and in a hoarse, tremulous voice, said, "Gentlemen, I am a poor artisan, with a large family, and if you would—" "My good man, don't trouble us now," cried one of the officers. "don't you see my friends are going to split each other. We are not in a charitable humor." "It is not alms I ask for," said the man; "I am a poor carpenter, with eight children, and my wife is sick; and having heard that those gentlemen were about to kill each other, I thought of asking you to let me make the coffin." At these words, the individuals about to commence the combat burst into a loud fit of laughter, & simultaneously throwing down their swords, shook hands with each other and walked away.

A family of Swiss have settled in Pickens, to raise sheep.

Washington, Feb. 20, 1851.

The Fortification bill, introduced by Mr. Cass, of Indiana, has been passed by the House, and is now in the Senate.

At a meeting of the Sons of Temperance, No. 81, of the Sons of Temperance, of the State of Alabama, held on the 29th February, 1851, at White Plains, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of Bro. Porter, this Division and the Temperance cause in general has sustained a great loss. Resolved, 2d, We deeply sympathize with the relatives and friends of the deceased, and that as a token of our regard for his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, 3d, That these proceedings be spread on our records, together with the date and place of the deceased's birth.

Resolved, 4th, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Jacksonville Republican and Gadsden Herald, and that copies of the same be furnished to the relatives and friends of the deceased brother. Resolved, 5th, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Jacksonville Republican and Gadsden Herald, and that copies of the same be furnished to the relatives and friends of the deceased brother. Resolved, 6th, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Jacksonville Republican and Gadsden Herald, and that copies of the same be furnished to the relatives and friends of the deceased brother.

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Resolved, 15th, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Jacksonville Republican and Gadsden Herald, and that copies of the same be furnished to the relatives and friends of the deceased brother.

Resolved, 16th, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Jacksonville Republican and Gadsden Herald, and that copies of the same be furnished to the relatives and friends of the deceased brother.

Resolved, 17th, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Jacksonville Republican and Gadsden Herald, and that copies of the same be furnished to the relatives and friends of the

TO TRAVELERS

FROM CHARLESTON TO NEW YORK

The Great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens St. daily at 3 P. M. after the arrival of the Southern, via Wilmington and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of this line, from Charleston to Wilmington, are in first rate condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, thereby securing both safety and despatch. Through tickets having all ready been in operation, and are used as a permanent arrangement from Charleston to New York, passengers are enabled to travel in comfort, and have the opportunity of visiting the intermediate points, renewing their acquaintance with the friends of the route, and reaching New York on the third day of their journey. Through tickets will be issued on board the Steamer to New York, and on arrival at New York, passengers will have the opportunity of visiting the intermediate points, renewing their acquaintance with the friends of the route, and reaching New York on the third day of their journey.

L. C. DUNCAN, Agent of the American Hotel.

May 21, 1850.

State of Alabama.

Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in February, A. D. 1851.

PETITIONS TO EFFECTUATE THE

JAS. S. BROWNING, vs.

Erby Woolley and Pinkney Woolley, Administrators of the Estate of Basil Woolley, dec'd.

David A. Baker, vs. Same.

Coleman, Bryant, vs. Same.

THIS day came James S. Browning, David A. Baker, and Coleman Bryant, and filed their petition in said court of Probate, alleging in said petition, to wit: that the said Browning, did on the 4th day of September, 1848, purchase of Basil Woolley a certain tract or parcel of land, therein described in said petition, lying in the county of Benton, and State aforesaid, and known as the North 1 1/2 of Section 23 Township 14 Range 6, East, 2nd of said Baker alleges in said petition, that on the 25th day of December, 1847, he purchased of the said Basil Woolley, a certain tract or parcel of land, therein described in said petition, lying in the county of Benton, and State aforesaid, and known as the south east fourth of section 8, township 14, in range 7 east, all of said lands being in the Coosa Land District; that the said Basil Woolley, at the times aforesaid, executed his bond to each of said petitioners for titles respectively to the aforesaid described tracts or parcels of lands, since which time of the latter purchase, the said Woolley has departed this life, intestate, and petitioners having paid all the purchase money for said lands, described, and purchased aforesaid, to Tidy, and Pinkney Woolley, the Administrators of the estate of the said Basil Woolley, dec'd. Petitioners therefore pray an order of this court, requiring the said Administrators to make titles to them respectively, to said lands described, and purchased as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered by the court, that the said Monday, in June next, be set for hearing, and determining upon said petition; and that notice be given to all persons interested, by publication in the Jackson Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, once a month for three consecutive months, to be and appear at a regular term of said court of Probate to be holden on the said 2d Monday in June next: at the court house of the aforesaid county of Benton, and show cause if any they have, why a decree of this court should not be rendered, compelling the aforesaid Administrators to make titles to the aforesaid lands, described & purchased as aforesaid according to the terms and conditions of said bonds, given by the aforesaid Basil Woolley, deceased.

Witness: A. Woods, Judge of said Court of Probate, at this 17th day of February, A. D. 1851.

A. WOODS, Judge.

Feb. 18, 1851.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

JUST received, and for sale, a new assortment of Jewels and Watches, from J. A. McCAMPBELL, Jacksonville, Ala., March 1851.

ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Wholesale and Commission Merchants.

NEW-YORK AND SAVANNAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On Monday the 17th inst. the Steamer "Savannah" will leave for New-York.

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ADAMS, HOPKINS & CO.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance."

Vol. 15.—No. 11.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1851.

Whole No. 746

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

J. R. CALDWELL.

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

WILLIAM ACKLEN,

WM. J. HARRISON.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business connected with the law, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of ACKLEN, HARRISON, and HARRISON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala. December 31, 1850.

J. L. THOMAS, R. W. COBB,

THOMAS & COBB,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

and

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 1, 1851.

GEO. C. WHITLEY,

Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

JULY, 1851.

J. A. McCAMPBELL,

Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. M. A.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February 25, 1851.

LAW FIRM.

M. J. TURNER and W. P. DAVIS,

Attorneys at Law, in the

Counties of Benton, Cherokee, De Kalb,

St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

Win. P. Davis, Jacksonville, Ala.

March 4, 1851.

NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH

Steam-Ship Line.

The new and splendid steam ship

Florida, Capt. Lyon,

Alabama, Capt. Andrew

Belonging to the

New-York and Savannah Steam

Navigation Company.

Go and after the 15th January, will

leave Savannah and New York every

Saturday until further notice. The

ships are of 1,300 tons register, and are

equipped in comfort, safety, and speed. Cabin

passage \$25—payable in advance.

PAIDFORD, FAY & CO.,

Savannah.

S. L. MITCHELL, Agent, N. York,

191 Front Street, N. York.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 17, 1850.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAM PACKETS.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The Steamship

Southerner,

Capt. John Dickinson

will leave New York for Savannah

every alternate Saturday, as follows:

Saturday, Jan'y 25, at 2 o'clock

Saturday, Feb'y 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock

Saturday, March 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock

after which time she will leave as usual

at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid

state room accommodations, apply at the

office of the Agent.

HENRY MISSROON,

agent of Hartley and Adger's South

Sea Line.

Office, Corner R. R. and Steam Boat

Cross, Dec'r 5th, 1850.

The Steamer

COOSA, or ALA-

MA, will, after

this time make regular

trips during the season,

leaving once every

Wednesday morning at 7

o'clock, arriving at

Greensport on

Friday morning, to arrive at

Rome in time for the cars on

Monday morning.

COMBS & PENTECOST,

Dec. 17, 1850. Agents.

SHACKELFORD & GRAISER,

Factors & Commission Merchants.

207 N. 3rd St., N. York.

While riding, not long since, in

the old county of St. Andrew, in Vir-

ginia, and passing along a rarely

frequented road, I heard a noise

that at once arrested my attention.

It was a sobbing in a very loud

key, and interlarded with an occa-

sional oath to prove that the collo-

quist was in earnest. Guiding my

horse in the direction of the voice,

I saw a fellow about half corned,

deliberately cutting a long hickory

switch, and talking to himself at the

same time, with great earnestness.

I thought at first, that he pretend-

ed to whip his horse, that stood

stiff and hard by, and I was about

turning off, when a new set of phrases,

in his soft-talk arrested me at once,

and made me the witness of the fol-

lowing scene:

"Well now, Leroy Jenkins, I ex-

pect you'll catch goss in a little

while. It won't be long first, be-

fore Leroy Jenkins' hide gets paint-

ed some. I'll pay you, Leroy Jen-

kins, for all this, you trifling cuss

you."

Being in some doubt whether Ler-

oy Jenkins was the name of his

horse, or of some expected combat-

ant, whose preparations, of a char-

acter similar to those I have men-

tioned, were quietly progressing a

few distance off, I determined to

cut the matter of these things, and

throwing my leg over my saddle,

I prepared to become a calm

speculator of the fight, and perhaps

an umpire when a one party or the

other came to blows.

My friend of the hickory, as soon

as he had cut and trimmed his

switch, and satisfied himself of its

elasticity and unbroken strength,

held it down on the ground, talking

all the time in a very tranquil

manner of Leroy Jenkins. I de-

terminedly taking off his coat, and

holding it on a log, he took up his

stick, and the first I heard of his

advice, was about as follows:

"Now, Leroy Jenkins, don't you

demeaned of yourself, you nasty

bound pup, and I am just now go-

ing to give you your litters, you in-

fernal mean reptile, you."

In the mean time, I learned a lit-

tle forward to catch a glimpse of

his antagonist, but though the coast

was comparatively clear, I could

see no human faces save that of the

speaker, and I was now very sure

that he did not mean his horse, for

he took an opposite direction, I

had such time, however, for reflec-

tion, for his speech waxed warmer,

he stepped a little forward and ad-

ded a sort of a back handed blow

which descended with a keen sound,

and descended with a keen sound,

and descended with a keen sound,

and descended with a keen sound,

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and descended with a keen sound,

and descended with a keen sound,

and descended with a keen sound,

and descended with a keen sound,

on a horse. You hear they don't

now go home any more, do they?

He looked away unperceived by

this justice dealing culprit, but I

never think of this scene without an

irresistible desire to laugh. And

even now, I can always make my

wife smile by telling her, "I'll go

into the woods, my dear, and as a

punishment for having vexed you,

for a while I'll play Leroy Jenkins

A. J. Spirit of the Times.

In a Worry.

Some people seem to worry out

existence. They have external

means of enjoyment, yet they are

never at ease. A lady of this char-

acter, whose ability to procure

her every want—her every outward

enjoyment was fully within her

reach, was lately congratulated upon

her freedom from all vexations

and annoying trials. "Why," said

she, "I am full of trouble, I am al-

ways in a worry about Sam; when

he returns home, I can enjoy noth-

ing, because I know he is going a-

gain, when he is at sea, I am al-

ways expecting to hear he is dead,

or cast away on some desolate is-

land." Yet "Sam" was not her

husband, but an adopted nephew,

upon whom so much sympathy was

lavished. Another friend I could

name is always tried, or "worried"

with her domestic troubles. "Bridge

it got up late," or "Sally goes out

too often," or "Ned is becoming a

careless driver." And between

seeking comfort and finding it, life

becomes a very wearisome affair,

and is entirely fretted away in re-

laxing troubles that have been liv-

ed over.

What a pity it is that we are so

forgetful of the great laws of in-

ward peace, as to brood over the

past, talk about its evils, and thus

make them ever present to our

thoughts. There was much in the

philosophy of a divine, who said:

"When I have lived over a trouble

I try to rise up right, and then to

forget it. When my domestic

plagues my wife, I always put her

on the shoulder and turn the con-

versation for surely the trial of en-

during was enough at the time; I

would no compromise troubles."

Then there is another class who

are always "worried" about what

no human foresight can prevent.

An eastern wind, a hot day, a sud-

den shower, a dense fog or a heavy

dew, all alike vex them. Allowing

such things to prey upon the spir-

its makes us very disagreeable com-

panions. Who would select such

an one for a travelling friend? I

would take such an one for a life

mate.

When a man considers how much

his comfort is concerned with his

wife's temper, how she leads him

through life's rough places with

voluntarily or before he

chooses his future destiny, let him

remember, the embryo of a woman

is often seen in the child, patient,

moderate, indulgent children be-

come angry, rise above the natural

modesty of their mothers when they

are angry, and do not know how to

control their temper. Yet it is im-

possible to be a good man, and yet

be a bad father. I have seen a

man who was a good man, and yet

be a bad father. I have seen a

man who was a good man, and yet

be a bad father. I have seen a

man who was a good man, and yet

be a bad father. I have seen a

man who was a good man, and yet

be a bad father. I have seen a

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man who was a good man, and yet

For the Southern Press.
**Southern Candidates for
Federal Spoils.**
*On the People, the Lands and the
offices!*

From a late demonstration in Washington it would seem that the compromisers imagine the stability of the federal government, and the existence of the Union, depend upon the influence of those choice and lofty spirits who aspire after 'national' honors and preferments. If this be so, and Southern ambition should be disposed to soar to a dangerous elevation, it might be well to clip its wings, by carrying out the principle of the compromise. If that is pushed to the point of personal sensibility, the scales may fall from the eyes of some gentlemen, who cannot see clearly the indignities and injuries imposed by that measure upon the Southern people. The possibility of such an extreme consistency, may yet fix the judgments of some wavering patriots, who have heretofore maintained a doubtful struggle between personal ambition and duty to their country.

Let us look for a moment at the principle of the compromise, and at the moral defenses that its parents have erected for its security. Mr. Clay, Gen. Foote & Co. have published "a card," pledging themselves not to vote for any man for any office (State or Federal) who shall disturb the peace or safety of their country. The Federal ethics, as expounded by Messrs. Clay, Webster, Fillmore & Co., teach that the compromises and enactments of the Federal rulers are to be enforced by the armies and navies of the Union; and that the people who resist the authority of that government are traitors, though they be the citizens of a State contending for its sovereign rights, under the sanction of a lawful convention of its people.

This is the avowed doctrine of the men who now hold in their grasp all the powers of the Union. They proclaim to the "sovereign people" that all their liberty consists in "the right of revolution," should the oppression and tyranny of their Federal rulers ever become so extreme & insufferable that they could no longer be possibly borne.

These are the moral lessons inculcated by our masters, to quell the indignant spirit of resentment which the enormity of these measures has aroused in the bosom of freemen. The argument is coolly urged upon us that the insults and injuries inflicted by the compromise on the people of the South are yet tolerable; that the case is not one of oppression so extreme as to justify a "bloody revolution," and therefore that one moral duty is submission.

Again, some of our Southern politicians, both at Washington and at home, sing the lullaby to their section, and chant the song of submission upon this string, to wit: that the very abominable thing Congress has done, was strictly within the scope of those powers lawfully restricting that body. That inasmuch as the letter of the Constitution has not been broken, therefore the people ought, as good subjects, to submit. If these things are so; if the people of this country are morally bound, meekly to bow to tyranny, usurpation, insult, and injustice, because our masters mask their atrocities by the forms of the Constitution; if freemen and States have no moral right to resist the enormities of such a government till its burden becomes so universal, extreme and intolerable, till the groans of the oppressed ascend to heaven for justice; if these things are so, how would it be if the President, Senate, and House of Representatives should pass a free soil ordinance, decreeing that no slaveholder should hold an office under the federal government? Such an ordinance would be made by those persons that alone have the right, under the forms of the Constitution, to appoint and to pay federal officers. It would be no violation of the Constitution. The Southern people, who are interested in the lands, more than in the offices, would not be oppressed, certainly, not in such an extreme degree as to justify a "bloody revolution," would it be reasonable for that ambition which breathes a national atmosphere, seeks the federal heights for its display; that beholds treason in every signal of resistance by the people in defence of their sovereign rights and honor, would it be consistent for such an ambition to enroll a subject people, whose spirit it was bound to resist a free soil compromise? Can such public men who live upon the hopes, or enjoy the spoils of federal preferment, expect the people to draw the sword to defend their honor and equality in the Union, and their rights to be made ambassadors post masters and tide waiters?

The people are taught that it would be treason in them to maintain the honor, equality, and right of a sovereign State, and their own title to an equitable share of the public territory, in opposition to Congressional compromise. In the case we have supposed then, upon what principle could resistance to the federal authority be justified. If the principle of the compromise were boldly carried out in its application to the offices, as well as to the land of the Union, the zeal of Union of the highest "pretend-

ers" from the proscribed South, might begin to cool. The great compromiser, himself, all his acknowledged powers for declamation, and with the oil of Webster's tongue, would be unable to construct an argument to save an equitable share of federal offices for Southern candidates, that would not save a just portion of the public domain for the Southern people; nor could the great orator persuade his most docile friends in Kentucky that it would be infamous to shield the sword in the cause of the offices, while it would be treason to draw it in defence of the land.

If the Southern people are put under the ban of the Union; if their interest in the real estate is sacrificed to the demon of abolition, how long will a common title to the federal "clothes in action" remain? If the land is forfeited, what will become of the "tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances?"

As "Free-soil" by the friendly aid of slaveholding statesmen, has already carried the day, why should not the zeal of abolition eat up all the federal spoils? If sectional combination against the South may take the fee simple of the public domain from the Southern people, why not the fees, perquisites and honors from their agents and factors, whose only official duty is to take care of their estate? If executors and administrators permit the legal owners to be defrauded of their inheritance, would it be just to exact further sacrifices of the injured heirs, to secure to such trustees their commissions?

"The card" of the compromisers is an ominous intimation, that the case we have put hypothetically, would soon receive the awful sanction of a Congressional compromise, and be proclaimed as "the supreme law of the land," did not the dominant faction that governs the affairs of this "glorious Union," fear the prompt resentment, and dangerous influence of public men from the slaveholding States, more than the slow, but certain vengeance of an insulted, injured and betrayed people.

SENEX.

The Tehuantepec Surveying Party.

The N. O. Delta has a correspondent in this party who writes capital letters to that paper, descriptive of the people, scenery, forests, cane, birds, beasts, snakes and lizards to be found in that prolific country.

In a letter dated at Minatitlan, in January, he describes huge serpents with fiery tongues among the branches of the trees; lizards two feet in length, all manner of water fowl, so numerous that they darken the air in their flight; fabulous so large that their hoarse voice challenging from shore to shore might be mistaken for the roar of a lion; monkeys stared at them in wonder from the tops of the highest trees, as they pushed their canoes up the river, and parrots innumerable were to be seen and heard on all sides. He thus describes the trees and soil: "The seiva, twelve feet diameter thirty feet from base, and as large as three oaks—the pride of southern glades. At eight o'clock came up with the hydrographic party, under direction of Lieut Temple. Lieut T. informs us that this river is not navigable for large vessels above Minatitlan. How luxuriant grows the cane! There is nothing in the world to equal the towering soil of the Coatzacoalcas. The cane grows infinitely higher, thicker, greener and more impenetrable than in Mississippi bottoms. Cane spring in spires fifty to seventy feet—bananas growing beneath the thick shade. Mr. Whiting and myself measured seven tree twenty feet diameter at base, and twelve feet twenty six feet up, with a column eighty feet without a limb. Where the banks overflow from July to November no crops of corn are made, and a sugar crop may be made before the rain begins. Sugar cane blossoms at maturity (six months). The flower is shaped like a corn-tassel—resembles spun glass—tint mother of pearl—flossy in texture, as the finest silk. The cane after blossoming, loses its saccharine. It may be planted on the lowest lands after the rainy season, and taken off before return of the annual flood."

Oranges are found in great abundance, and could be bought at twenty-five cents a hundred. The products of the soil are numerous and thus described: A field of corn and melons in cultivation. On the shore is heard the cry of a huge bird, that imitates the Indian war-whoop. From observation so far, should the resources of this country ever be developed by Saxon energy, its results will astonish the world. The present productions are mahogany, coconut, cocoa or chocolate bean, cochineal, coffee equal to the best mocha, vanilla, fruits, logwood, indigo, palm oil, tobacco, sugar, cedar, jadi, (indestructible) ebony, charcoal, manilla, hides, lignum-vita and all the tropical fruits."

The river, for navigation, is not very much praised. There is much of the poetic mixed with the descriptions of this writer, but nevertheless his letters are interesting.

A young Miss, having been invited to a military ball inquired with great simplicity if all the ladies were expected to *buc arms*.

Courage in Women.

There are few things that would tend to make women happier in themselves, and more acceptable to those with whom they live, than courage. There are many women of the present day sensible women in other things, whose panic terrors are a frequent source of discomfort to themselves and those around them. Now, it is a great mistake to imagine that hardness must go with courage, and that the bloom of gentleness and sympathy must all be rubbed off by that vigor of mind which gives presence of mind. enables a person to be useful in peril, and makes the desire to assist overcome that sickliness of sensibility which can only contemplate distress and difficulty. So far from being un-feminine, there is a peculiar grace and dignity in those things which have little active power of attack or defence, passing through danger with a moral courage, which is equal to that of the strongest. We see this in great things. We perfectly appreciate the sweet and noble dignity of an Anne Bullen, a Mary Queen of Scots, or a Marie Antoinette. We see that it is grand for these delicately-bred, high nurtured, helpless personages to meet death with a silence and a confidence like his own.

But there would be a similar dignity in woman's bearing small terrors with fortitude. There is no beauty in fear. It is a mean, ugly, discolored creature. No statue can be made of it, that a woman would like to see herself like.

There is no doubt that courage may in some measure be taught. We agree that the lower kinds of courage are matters of habit, therefore of teaching; the same thing holds good to some extent of all courage. Courage is as contagious as Fear. The saying is, that the brave are the sons and daughters of the brave; but we might as truly say, that they must be brought up by the brave. The great novelist, when he wants to show a coward descended from a valorous race, does well to take him from his clan and bring him up in an unwelcome home. Indeed the heroic example of other days, is in great part the source of the courage of each generation, and men walk comely to the most perilous enterprises, beckoned onward by the shades of the brave that were. In civil courage, moral courage, or courage shown in the minute circumstances of every day life, the same law is true. Courage may be taught by precept, enforced by example, and is good to be taught to man, women, and children.

Avoid the Profane.

Perhaps there is no bad company to which boys are more exposed, than the profane, and none which is more corrupting. Young people insensibly fall into the habits of those with whom they associate.

If they hear them interlard their conversation by words and oaths, they will be strongly tempted to do the same. They will begin, perhaps, with bye-words and little oaths, which show a disposition to be profane, without the courage to out. But they will not long stop here. They will soon overcome the chidings of conscience, and then they can be as foul-mouthed as any of their companions. This vice hardens the heart, and prepares it for every other; for he who despises God will despise man. He who takes the name of God in vain, will not hesitate to break all the commandments. Profaneness is one of the meanest of all vices. It involves everything that is little and mean. It's treating with the utmost indignity our greatest Benefactor. It is a kind of gratuitous wickedness, for there is no motive for it but a disposition to do evil. The profane boy is a dangerous companion.

He will lead you into you know not what mischief and difficulty. The best way is to avoid him. If you go with him, he will, most likely lead you to ruin.

Roe's Eggs.

Sometime since the discovery of gigantic eggs in Madagascar was spoken of. Three of these eggs have arrived at Paris, one broken on the route, the others whole, and Mr. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire has laid them before the Academy of Sciences. They are of very different shape, one being elliptical, the other having its two ends flattened each other. They are about thirty inches in diameter the long way, and nine the short; in circumference about thirty inches one way and twenty five the other. The shell is one eighth of an inch thick, and contains 71 gallons, or as much as 133 hen's eggs, 151 condor's eggs, and 55 ostrich's eggs. Mr. St. Hilaire has decided from some of the bones found with one of the eggs, that they were produced by a bird. It now remains to discover his big egg of the feathered race.

A bird of a size sufficient to produce eggs of such dimensions, would be able to carry off an ox in his talons. The famous Roe of the oriental tales may not after all be fabulous.

"NONE LIVETH TO HIMSELF."—God has written upon the flower that sweetens the air, upon the breeze that rocks it on its stem, upon the rainbow that refreshes the smallest spring of moss that rears its head in the desert, upon the ocean that rocks every swimmer in its chambers, upon every pencilled shell that sleeps in the caverns of the deep, as well as upon the mighty sun that warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in his light—upon all he has written, "None of us liveth to himself."

STURMS, BROWNS, JONES, AND JONESONS.—According to the new Baltimore Directory for 1851, they have 397 house-keepers by the name of Brown, 351 by the name of Johnson, 219 by the name of Clark, &c. There are 53 John Smiths, and 24 John Joneses. These, of course, do not include those not house keeping, or the rising generation.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1851.

Mr. John P. Shipley is our authorized agent to receive and receipt for advertising, subscriptions, &c., in Rome, Ga.

Our acknowledgments are due to the Hon. Jere. Clay, for valuable public documents.

The Supreme Court of Alabama adjourned on Thursday, after a laborious session of nine weeks.

The Democratic party of Tennessee have nominated Governor Tronsdale for re-election. The whigs will oppose him with Gen. Campbell, of Monterey memory.

We learned, on Sunday last, from passengers in the Southern Stage, that the Small Pox was on the increase in Montgomery. Hadn't our citizens better call upon the doctors for vaccination.

The Southern Rights Club, at Alexandria, elected its officers on last Saturday. We have received no written account of the meeting, but understand that Col. John Foster, our talented townsman, addressed the meeting with much effect.

"Daylight has been knocked through the Cumberland mountain," near Winchester, Tenn. on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Gold medals have been awarded to Col. Bates and Col. Stephens, the former, contractor of the Tunnel, the latter, superintendent.

We have heard that several strong firms in Augusta and Charleston, have been "smashed" by the recent unprecedented decline in Cotton. This is calculated to alarm the fears of our farmers who have not sold their present crop. For their benefit, we quote the "knowing ones" in saying, that as there is no real cause for such a decline, there must soon be a reaction. In fact, we believe the last accounts show a slight advance.

We publish, by request, in another column, an editorial from the *Winchester Independent*, headed, "Our promise in part Redeemed." It is easy to discover that Tennessee is up and doing; and judging from the tone of the article referred to, zeal is characterizing the movements of her citizens in relation to the great subject of Rail Roads.

Winchester seems to have been rudely repulsed by her first love; yet, hypochondria has not been induced; nor is she pining under the weight of disappointed hope. Taking a philosophic view of things, she seeks a connection in another direction, which, we think, if accomplished, will, ultimately, round more to her interest and prosperity, as well as that of the whole country at large. We can see no barrier to the full accomplishment of the project. Surely the people between Winchester and Guntersville, will immediately take steps to secure this connection, by which such incalculable advantages will accrue to them. If this enterprise should not fail—and the Nashville and Chattanooga road be extended to Louisville—then, will the waters of the Mobile Bay and the Ohio River be united, and our Southern Cities be opened as markets for places now far remote.

It is unnecessary, at this time, for us to speak of the advantages of rail roads,—our people have shown liberal subscription. Confidence in the success of our enterprise is increasing daily; and Alabama intends not to be found "slumbering" in reference to her duties and interests in these matters—"her part will be performed promptly, if other States do their duty in making proper connections, the whole country will reap the benefits of unbroken railroads from the Lakes to the Gulf, from the Atlantic board to the queen City of the Southwest.

F. S. Lyon.

Some weeks since the Florence Gazette raised the cry of "F. S. Lyon" for Governor. The Anti-State-Rights-Consolidation-Sub-Fill more—no party press of the State, "echoed the strain," and confidently prophesied the ostracism of our able and faithful Incumbent. Mr. Lyon's letter, in to day's paper, demonstrates clearly that they can get no "aid and comfort" from him—he declines the "flattering re-

commendation," the honor (?) lavished upon him by this mongrel horde.

We predicted, then, a failure for this movement—we felt assured that his democracy, his patriotism could not be bribed by the prospect of even the highest office; and that no combination of circumstances could induce him, to become "a lion in the way," to distract and divide his party—to build up and promote whig men and whig measures in this State. We again commend Mr. Lyon for his integrity: Alabama has committed to him a work, which no ordinary mind can accomplish—thus far, he has succeeded admirably, and when he shall have discharged the duties imposed upon him as Bank Commissioner, (which according to his statement will be done by the next Legislature) then, are we for bestowing upon him additional honor for his faithfulness.

We apprehend this *abortion* will prove a severe shock to the *Constitution* of the Union whig party—another we think would prove fatal. But to avoid the shame and mortification consequent upon a failure to seduce honest democrats, let the whigs select a man from their own party, they claim to have more intelligence, honesty and patriotism than we—let them present a fair exponent of their principles—make the true issues, and then, the people of Alabama will not hesitate long to decide between a party contending for the rights and sovereignty of the State, and one willing to submit to every wrong and contumely that can be perpetrated by a lawless heartless, abolition majority.

We respectfully call attention to the advertisements of a number of Merchants and Mechanics in Rome, Ga., which may be found in today's paper, under the head of "Rome Directory."

Those who may wish to purchase Dry Goods, Groceries &c. are referred to the advertisements of Messrs. F. M. Allen, Sullivan, Cabot & Co., Stevenson & Duncan, and John H. Roberts.

Those who may wish to purchase articles in the Carriage making line, and who cannot be accommodated nearer home, will doubtless find as good bargains offered and as many inducements held out by Mr. George Bone, and also by Mr. Wm. Wimpee, as any where in the country. From personal observation, we have no doubt they will furnish articles equal in style and finish to any that can be furnished in Augusta or Charleston; at least we would advise our friends to give them a call before going further.

Persons who may wish to purchase articles of Jewelry or have their time pieces repaired are referred to the advertisement of Messrs. T. S. Wood and J. G. McKimzie.

We copy the following remarks, and also the letter of Mr. Winter, from the Montgomery Advertiser & Gazette, on the subject of Mr. Winter's change bills, by which attention was called in this paper a short time since. We do so in justice to Mr. Winter, as well as to show in what estimation his bills are held elsewhere.

We regret to say that we cannot throw the desired light upon the subject. We ourselves have been astonished that the community hereabouts—not knowing that any other part of the country was afflicted in the same way—have admitted this species of paper into circulation. It is, as the communication surmises, totally worthless, and its redemption could not be forced by law in any Court of the U. S. and, although Mr. John G. Winter may during his lifetime see that they are received at any of his offices, when presented still at his death his executor or administrator would not be bound to redeem them.

Now, there is a very effectual remedy for all this, and that is, let the citizens, or a sufficient number of them, of the different localities where these *shipplasters* are circulating, meet and declare, that after a certain day in the future these bills would not be received by them; and they would very soon disappear, their places being filled either by specie or the bills of specie paying Banks. We disclaim the slightest ill-feeling or unkindness towards Mr. Winter, but our position does not permit us to be silent, when a matter of as much importance to the public as this is, requires us to speak out.

Shipplasters Again.

We insert the communication of the Messrs. Winter with pleasure. It is certainly creditable to them,

that they are, and have been issuing these bills with determination of redeeming them in good faith now and hereafter. But all this does not meet the objects to this species of currency. It is issued, as we said before, without authority of law anywhere; it is based on no capital, as other bank bills are; and issued by a private individual. These bills are put out as money, and as such, they are a *Winter rascal*.

Our next effort should unquestionably be to tap the Ohio river at some eligible point, so as to gain a free and easy admission to the trade of the young and thriving Northwest, and, at the same time, the growing commerce of the Lakes: And we have but to inform ourselves upon the subject of the various public works that are now actually under way, and those soon to be commenced, to be convinced of the fact that all these grand results are within the compass of accomplishment on our part, if we but employ a title of the energy and cans within our control. Who, en, so selfish as to stand aloof—"ho is it that will dare to brave the ying demands of the age?—to ok all the stern and irrefutable acts with boldness in the face, and on stand with cold indifference to the results? To do so is to lock at destiny, and one had better defy the decrees of fate and expect to be justified in his madness.

We would that every one could see the vastness of this subject, in all its aspects—its ultimate influence upon the fortunes of this people, and that charity would justify application, to the cold and indifferent, of such terms as their sinfulness, not to say stupidity, richly merits. It is to be confessed that it is perfectly astounding, that no one could be found so utterly dious to the prosperity of the country—so blinded by a narrow aversion as to look coldly on, and close their coffers, whilst others are struggling to perform a task so noble.

But we have asserted that all the important points South, North, and Northwest may be made accessible to Tennessee, if we but avail ourselves of the means afforded us by the mere force of circumstances—and he of the least faith must concede the proposition when the facts are appealed to, and we now but *glance* at them, reserving for future discussion a statement of detail, only intending at present to direct the attention of our readers to the subject.

It is known to every one at all conversant with the subject of railway improvements, that a road is now being agitated to extend from Nashville to Louisville, and it is no longer doubtful as to its being built so that by means of the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, and this one when completed, an outlet will be opened up to the Ohio river, and thereby put us in connexion with the works of the same and similar character in Illinois, Indiana and the whole of the Northwestern States. And when we direct our attention East or Northeast from Louisville, we will have the advantage not only of the river transportation, but a railroad already nearly finished from that point to Lexington, via Frankfort, and an effort is being made, and will doubtless succeed, to extend the same line directly to Cincinnati, which, when done, will connect us, by one continuous line of railways, with the Lakes at Sandusky City, or Cleveland, there being at this time roads in successful operation to both these points, from Cincinnati.

In contemplating these facts—and they are a part of the industrial history of the times—who will say that we have not reason to congratulate ourselves upon the bright destiny that begins to open up before us? Whose heart is not made glad at these glowing visions of coming prosperity and greatness?

But there is yet another struggle to be made—another bold effort to enterprize, upon which perhaps, depends in a greater degree the interests of our people than either or all of the foregoing; for in that direction our monetary interests are more largely involved; and that is, of reaching Mobile, N. O., and the Southern markets generally—and, we are ready to assert, as already intimated, to do which there is nothing easier of accomplishment, so to the good!

While we of our own State, and other States North of us, have been moving forward in these great works, our young sister, Alabama, has not been slumbering in reference to her duties and interests in these matters—she too, by her industry and liberality, has projected a number of rail-ways and, among others, one from Selma to Guntersville, upon the Tennessee river, near the Southern borders of our State.

Now we have only to meet her at that point by means of the Winchester and Alabama Road, and we have a line complete from our own capital to within 18 or 20 hours sail of the Gulf at Mobile; and of the entire practicability of the route from this to Guntersville there is no question—the nature of the country being fitted for the construction of a railroad at the cheapest rates, and the distance being about sixty miles by the way of New Market, Lowville, and on to the terminus above indicated. What say our North Alabama friends to this? For it is with them to say whether this connexion shall be made immediately or not as stock sufficient to construct the road to their State line is now taken in Tennessee, and

we will, at all times, now and hereafter, while our Senior lives, and as surviving partners after his death, should this be our lot, promptly give other par funds for the change bills referred to, whenever, and as presented at our counter in this city.

J. S. WINTER & Co.,
By the Junior partners,
J. S. WINTER,
J. F. WINTER,
G. W. WINTER.

From the Winchester Independent.
Our Promise in Part Redeemed.

We called the attention of our readers, a short time since, to the project of building a Railroad from this place in the direction to Alabama, and promised to recur to it again when time and opportunity presented—and we do so now with the more pleasure, from the fact that, just at this time, our community is in the midst of an excitement in reference to the Road immediately under consideration, as well as other works of equal interest and importance to the country—and it is in the times of such a state of feeling that most good may be expected by bestirring the question.

Our readers are aware that we earnestly sought an alliance with Hantsville, by means of this, the strongest of chords, and through her with the young giant of the Mississippi, Memphis; but that our overtures and advances to our beautiful neighbor were peremptorily, if not indignantly repelled, so that we are left the necessity of looking out and seeking other connexions, less churlish, and it may be, more to the interest of our destiny and fortunes.

It is an old saying—the offspring perhaps, of fanaticism—yet none the less true, that all things work together for the good of those who pursue the right, and we have never been more struck with the force of the saying than in the instance under consideration. For, however much we, at the time regretted the failure and disappointment of our hopes and expectations in forming a communication with the Mississippi river, through the medium of the Memphis and Charleston road, we are now rejoiced that the resources of our people were not exhausted upon that work, inasmuch as a happier, brighter, and a higher destiny awaits them, in the application of their means in a different enterprise.

While it will be gratifying to witness the completion of the whole line from the junction on Crow Creek to Memphis, of that improvement, yet there is another work of incalculably more importance to the interests of our people, and all of Mobile Tennessee, than a score of such lines as that of Memphis and Charleston. It is not a matter of *controlling* importance to the citizens of Tennessee to reach the country bordering on the Mississippi, as a very inconsiderable part of their trade, only, finds a terminus upon its banks—and then they already have outlets altogether sufficient to answer present purposes. But as we are soon to be put in connexion with the Atlantic cities through the Nashville and Chattanooga Road, the next great desideratum with us should be to reach our *only* Southern markets—South

the road thus far will be built before many more months will have passed. Will not North and East Madison county bestir itself to times, and aid in completing the whole line without delay? The work will ultimately be constructed in any event, but with a little effort it may be finished immediately, and by all means it should be.

We regard this matter as having linked with it countless advantages to all who may live within the sphere of its influence. Just consider of it for our moment—a passenger desirous of reaching N. O. from Nashville, reaches Winchester in four hours—from thence to Guntersville in three more—and according to the report of the engineer of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, Mr. Lewis is to be the Directors of that Company in April 1850, the distance from that place to Selma may be overcome in ten hours—the same passenger may be in Mobile by steamboat over the Cahawba and Alabama rivers from Selma in twenty more hours, and from thence to New Orleans over the Mexican Gulf in seventeen, thereby making the whole trip from Nashville to N. O. in fifty-four hours. Look at it, and ponder over the almost incredible result. Just think of it, to traverse the wide space between these two distant points in the short period of two days and six hours, that now requires from seven to ten, and which too will forever be at least two and a half days less than any other route now projected either by land or river.

The immense trade and travel that this line will necessarily draw to it from all the Middle, Northern and North-western States and the saving of the hundreds of lives that are annually lost, consequent upon the dangers of navigating the Mississippi, would, if accurately estimated, stagger the credulity of the wildest and most enthusiastic friend of the enterprise.

We should like to pursue this subject further, but at present we must desist. We will often recur to it with pleasure.

MADISONVILLE, Feb. 19, '51.

Editor of the Reporter:

Dear Sir: Every body's business seems to be nobody's business. I have mixed a good deal with the people of Alabama and Georgia during the last ten months, and I do believe that nine tenths of them are opposed to the introduction of any more slaves among us, except by emigrants; and yet no body makes a move on the subject.

I therefore, propose to set a little ball in motion hoping that Grand Juries of our approaching courts may keep it moving.

The outlet for slaves is effectually closed. The white population will continue to emigrate. If then, we continue to add to our present pent up, and growing population, it is easy to see what state of affairs even a half century will produce.

Should a stop be put to the further introduction of slaves, we would be compelled to vest our surplus means of various kinds in manufactures and other permanent investments which in the end would double or treble our white inhabitants thus keeping pace with the natural increase of slaves.

Besides, all will agree that there is already too much labor employed in cotton growing. How suicidal then to pursue a policy that will eventually reduce the price of our main staple to the lowest possible degree, thus rendering the slaves we already have valueless, by giving millions for more, which if otherwise invested would add one hundred per cent to the value of their labor.

But further. Is it wise to add Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, & eventually others, to the present long list of free States?

I know the half has not been told, but I throw this out to induce able hands to take hold of the subject, hoping the grand juries of the different Counties may take it up and bring it before our next Legislature, and hoping your exchanges may roll it on.

ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16th.

The River and Harbor bill has at length passed the House, after a severe struggle. The opponents of the bill fought every inch of the ground, but they contended against great odds. Upon a test motion to lay the bill on the table, the vote was, yeas 74, nays 107. Mr. McLean's substitute for the original bill has passed. It appropriates about two millions, which sum is generally distributed throughout the country. The fate of it in the Senate is not certain. It appears, at, under recent decisions of the courts, a large amount of return duty must be paid out of the Treasury.

Some members estimate it at millions; but it will not probably be so much. Should it be half that sum the deficit at the end of fiscal year will be at least ten millions. The appropriations for the present session will exceed fifty millions.

[Cor. Char. Cour.]

As a general thing, the less a man reads the more loquacious he is. Put a dozen ignoramus in a room, and they will wrangle all night about the "constitutionality of a sawmill."

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

After a hard struggle, the House has passed the joint resolution for the relief of Thomas Ritchie. It will give him about thirty thousand dollars, which will barely save him from utter bankruptcy.

The Senate passed, at last, the House Bill, making land warrants, issued under the general bounty land act of the late session, assignable, and have even added some live thousand Indian fighters to the list of beneficiaries under the act. The Mexican land warrants are scarce, and have risen, to \$100; the new warrants will be worth \$120, and will form a sort of currency, though of very fluctuating value. By a provision of the general appropriation bill, these warrants are to be located on new lands already in the market. They will be eagerly bought up for location on the best lands in Minnesota.

The attempt, by Mr. Duer of N. Y. and Mr. McLane of Md. to bring up the Canada reciprocity bill failed, but for no other reason than the want of time. The arguments and views presented in favor of the measure were unanswerable. The idea has been suggested by some that the intimate commercial connection which this measure would establish with Canada would ultimately bring about a political union, but this may be regarded as an idle speculation, none of the Northern States would at present tolerate the scheme of an annexation of Canada.

The bill to grant to the several States ten millions of acres of land for the benefit of the indigent insane, was last night ordered to a third reading in the House, but the opponents of the bill commenced a system of parliamentary tactics, by which they staved off the question its passage, and the House adjourned, and pressed for time, gave way. If the old States lose this measure, they will get nothing at all from the public domain.

All the steam projects will be tacked on to the Navy Bill. Last night, Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, and Mr. Meade of Virginia, made some able arguments in favor of extending the system of mail steamers. What the result will be is uncertain, but I doubt whether Thompson's Chang hai line and the Elony line can be passed.

There is a disposition to relieve and support the N. Y. and Liverpool line, for which Collins & Co. are the contractors. They require an addition of \$200,000 a year, to their pay, and cannot keep up the line without it. National pride, will, of itself, influence Congress to keep up this line. Its failure would be a source of some mortification to Americans.

Cuban News.

The N. Y. Sun has an "important news from Cuba," and says:

We were yesterday allowed the pleasure of witnessing a sight well calculated to stir a generous glow in the heart of the coldest and most indifferent, almost to create a soul beneath the ribs of death. It was a large quantity of women's jewelry and trinkets, collected by the ladies of Cuba, and sent by them to the Cuban Junta in this country, to aid in bringing arms and ammunition for the liberation of their oppressed country.

"The intention of the junta, we understand, in regard to these jewels, and the rest which will follow, is rather to borrow money on a pledge of them, redeemable at a future date than to dispose of them by sale, looking forward to the time when they will be treasured in worthy places of public deposit in the capital of Cuba, as the fitting regalia, or 'crown jewels,' of the liberated Republic."

There are four boxes of diamonds, pearls, precious stones, brilliant, gold bracelets and chains, necklaces &c. The sum adds:

"These articles, which we have seen with our own eyes, and handled with our own hands, are the contribution of the women of one single town, * * * whose total population is not more than 20 or 30 thousand inhabitants. The same operation is extending all over the Island, and in many other places the patriotic girls and matrons of Cuba are carrying out the same noble movement, and it will not be long before a million of dollars will be raised in this manner, and sent to the U. S."

The Cotton Panic.

The recent unfavorable intelligence from Europe has caused, and we think unnecessarily, a panic in the cotton markets throughout the country. Many of those who but a few weeks ago were firm in the belief that fair cottons would reach 15 cents in this market now seem to give way to despondency. It is true the receipts this year show an increase over those of last, of about 127,534 bales. But this circumstance should not destroy the confidence of holders who have based their calculations on the only firm ground, consumption and supply. The last crop was a short one, and should the present crop reach 2,200,000, it will not more than keep pace with the anticipated consumption. Another fact should be looked into by holders. In the tables of Receipts published, the number and not the weight of the

bales is given. Now the high prices paid this season for Cotton and the cheapness of Gunny cloth have induced many planters to reduce the weights of their bales, and thus realize a profit on the bagging. We know this has been the case with Cotton brought to this market, and we have heard complaints of some of our planters who have made this operation, but in the end will work against them. Take the crop of 1849, about 2,099,000 bales, weighing 450 to 500 lbs. each, and reduce the packages to 400 and 450 lbs., and it requires but little calculation to see the effect.

Owing to this inducement to pack light bales the increase in receipts of the crop of 1850, over that of 1849 is more apparent than real. The increase nominally is equal to 117,534 bales upon those for the same period last year. But there is not in fact that additional amount of Cotton received. This will be good as regards the farmers of the crop yet to be received, but admitting that the crop of 1850 reached, numerically, two hundred thousand bales more than that of the year before, the amount of Cotton in 1850 will not exceed the amount made the year before. Allowing 10 per cent to be the average falling off in the weight of bales, it will require an increase of receipts of 209,000 bales, or 2,300,000 lbs. in all, to make the crop of 1850 equal to that of 1849. We believe the increase of receipts will not be as much. We set down the crop of 1850, at 2,250,000 as the outside figure. It may not exceed 2,200,000 bales.

What justification can there be, then, in the present panic, in the face of the abundance of money, and the healthy condition of trade in Europe.

The Liverpool Circular of the 31st January last, of Coleman & Stokert shows the total consumption of Europe and the U. S. to be for 1849, 3,069,000 and for 1850, 2,950,000. Decrease, 119,000. The total stock of American Cotton in Liverpool in bales reduced to 300 lbs. each was Jan. 1st, 1851, 184,181 and was Jan. 1st, 1850, by 30,000 bales, and of all sorts less by 100,000 bales less.

Then with a diminished crop going forward this year from this country, and no material increase from other countries, there is every reason to anticipate that the stocks in Liverpool, January 1st, 1852, will be less than they were on the 1st of January last.

At this time the manufacturers in England are doing a good business, they are bare of stocks, buying only from week to week; money is abundant, and every thing indicates a continuance of an equal rate of consumption with that of last year.

In France, Switzerland, Germany, and upon the Continent generally, the business of Cotton manufacturing has been steadily on the increase, and peace and cheap food are acting as in England favorably on consumption.

It is a cheering fact that in the last three years consumption has not diminished, notwithstanding prices ruled on the 1st January last, 25 per cent higher than the same time in 1846, and 100 per cent higher than the same time the year before. Yet in the face of these facts if the holders of Cotton in Liverpool and in this country persist in forcing their Cotton upon the market, prices will not rally, and may go lower.

But the prices on this side the water are relatively lower than they were in Liverpool by last advices by two cent per lb. If the Liverpool market does not give way any further under a panic created by exaggerated estimates of our crop, our own markets ought to go up.

In reference to the market of Augusta it may be stated that about two-thirds of the stock is held by planters. They are firm, and show no disposition to force sales at present prices. Dealers would go into the market and purchase freely but for the difficulty of making negotiations, the banks being unwilling to extend their discounts. This difficulty, combined with the panic which has influenced some, a necessity which has compelled others to sell at any price offered, has depressed our market.

Constitutionalist.

EMIGRATION FOR JANUARY.—The total number of alien passengers who arrived at New York during the month just closed, the Journal of Commerce says, was about 15,000, which is a considerable excess over the immigration during the corresponding month of last year, when the number was 13,154. More than two-thirds, or 10,468, were from Ireland. From Germany there were 2,402; from England 1,635; from Switzerland 216; and from France 248.

LAND LIMITATION.—A bill has been introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature, to limit the amount of land which one individual may hereafter acquire, to 320 acres.—The Wisconsin says the bill will probably become a law.

Tidelo (O) Rep.

Procrastination is the thief of time.

Profession vs. Practice.

Glancing over our northern exchanges, a few days since, we found the following paragraph in the Cincinnati Times:

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express has compiled from official documents the number of American ships that have been engaged in the Brazilian slave trade, from 1844 to 1849. The recapitulation is as follows:

FREE STATES.	
Mass.,	18
N. Y.	12
Penn.	3
Total	33

This is a most humiliating comparison with the number of American ships that have been engaged in the African slave trade, from 1844 to 1849. The recapitulation is as follows:

FREE STATES.	
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FREE STATES.	
Mass.,	18
N. Y.	12
Penn.	3
Total	33

From earliest history of our government the traffic in slaves has been a blot upon our national character. It is a crime against humanity, and a crime against God. It is a crime against the principles of justice, and a crime against the principles of morality. It is a crime against the principles of civilization, and a crime against the principles of Christianity. It is a crime against the principles of humanity, and a crime against the principles of justice. It is a crime against the principles of morality, and a crime against the principles of civilization. It is a crime against the principles of Christianity, and a crime against the principles of humanity. It is a crime against the principles of justice, and a crime against the principles of morality. It is a crime against the principles of civilization, and a crime against the principles of Christianity. It is a crime against the principles of humanity, and a crime against the principles of justice. 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File Jacksonian

Vol. 15.—No. 12.

1851.

Whole No. 747

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

AND

J. H. CALDWELL.

At \$2 in advance, or \$2 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

M. J. TURNLEY, W. P. DAVIS.

TURNLEY & DAVIS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Will attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega, and Randolph.

ADDRESS.

M. J. TURNLEY, *Cher. Pluff. Ala.*
W. P. DAVIS, *Jacksonville Ala.*
March, 5, 1851.

WILLIAM ACKLEN,

AND

WM. J. HARALSON,

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Counties of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Henterville, and of HARALSON, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala. December, 31, 1850.

J. L. THOMASON, R. W. COBB.

THOMASON & COBB,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

Ashtown, St. Clair Co., Ala.

GEORGE C. WHITLEY,

Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

July, 1850.

J. A. McCAMPBELL,

Attorney at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. & M. A.

Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February, 25, 1851.

NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH

Steam-Ship Line,

WEEKLY.

The new and splendid steam-ships

Florida, Capt. Lyon,

and

Alabama, Capt. Ludlow,

Belonging to the

New-York and Savannah Steam

Navigation Company.

On and after the 11th January, will

leave Savannah and New York every Sat-

urday until further notice. The ships

are of 1,300 tons register, and unsurpassed

in comfort, safety and speed. Cabin

passage, \$25—payable in advance.

PADELFORD, FAY & CO.

Savannah.

S. L. MITCHELL, Agt. N. York.

194 Front street, N. York.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 17, 1850.

United States Mail Line.

NEW YORK AND CHARLOTTE.

STEAM PACKETS.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The Steamship

Southwestern,

Capt. John Dickinson

will leave Adger's wharves, positively on

every alternate Saturday, as follows:

Saturday, Jan'y 25 at 2 o'clock

Saturday, Feb'y 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock

Saturday, March 8 and 22, at 12 o'clock

after which time she will leave as usual

at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid

state room accommodations, apply at the

office of the Agent,

HENRY MISSROON,

corner of East Bay and Adger's South wharves.

Jan. 14

Office Coosa River Steam Boat Co.

Rome, Dec'r 5th, 1850.

The Steamer

COOSA or ALA-

BAMA will, after

this time make regular weekly trips

during the season—leaving Rome

every Wednesday morning at 7

o'clock, arriving at Greensport next

day. Returning, leave Greensport

Friday morning, to arrive at Rome

in time for the cars on Monday

morning.

COMBS & PENTECOST.

Dec. 17, 1850.—im Agts.

Sketches of Western

COL. ARCHIBALD YELL, OF ARK.

The first case on the docket was

called, and the plaintiff stood ready.

It was a case that had been in litiga-

tion for five years. The

smoot arose for the defendant.

remarked in an overbearing

therefore I demand

be continued

in course.

"Let the

not till

tion be

with

require

confirmation

and the court

and the law, no

annulled."

The Judge's

like tone and manner

to bribe the jury, and

shaking his sword came

on the bench—"What

be the law, I, for one, will not

it from the lips of an upstart

magistrate and coward!"

Judge Yell's line eyes shot light-

ning; but he only turned to the

clerk and quietly said—

"Clerk, you will enter a fine of

fifty dollars against Gen. Smoot,

as I see him named on my docket

for gross contempt of court; and be-

ware you issue an immediate execution."

He had hardly communicated

the order when Gen. Smoot

was rushing towards him brand-

ishing his sword, and all his re-

sources whirling with murderous

madness, and paid as a corpse.

Every place was fixed

on the face of the Judge

as he came back

the coming shock

he saw, and

his case

white, and

ble; his

advantage

perfectly

showed

of some

perfectly

immediately

flow with his

fall at the hand of

five more than a dozen

ad, for all expected to see

his skull shivered into

general astonishment then

conceived when they beheld

the iron staff describe a quick

as the great sword came down

Smoot's fingers and fell with a loud

clatter at the distance of twenty

feet in the hall. The

very of which, with

some one would have

sent him to his

death, but he was

the sword plunged

half an inch into

the floor, and the

the sword came

down, and a

revolving

the sword

before he had time to

touch his arm was

struck

powerless by his

And then for the first time

Judge Yell

He stamped

platform

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as great a demand for population. Although their corn abundance will equal that of any line.

And the day is not far distant when the whole Canebreak country will have to take their rubber and lumber from the Cahaba or Alabama rivers. Their marble and lime, iron and other useful metals, our Alabama and Tennessee Road would bring them, as also their stock of every kind, and enable them of their provisions.

There might, and would be years. No doubt, when that region would send off much corn which now will not bear the expense of hauling. Corn can be produced so cheap in that section that we should not be surprised to see some years as high as 20 to 30,000 sacks go over the road.

In building railroads in Kentucky, they estimate the cost of hauling by wagons over the best turnpike or McAdamsed roads there for 19 miles, as equal to cost of railroad transportation 100 miles, and on the common roads as 14 or 15 to 100. If such is the proportion there, I should think it safe to put down hauling in the Alabama mud, compared with railroad transportation, at 100 to 1000;—thinking of Mr. Peck's horse of our friend Peck.

As to the amount of work we have set down, I am abundantly satisfied, by the statistics I have in hand, that my calculation is moderate. It would be as likely to go over 20 per cent each way, as to go under 15. At this time the short road from Vicksburg to Jackson of 40 miles, has some thirty

add thousand passengers annually, being over 40 per day, each way on the average. The Memphis Branch from Rome to Kingston, Ga., 17 miles, has from 20 to 30 daily.

The Balt. and Ohio road has nearly 400,000 a year, and would make enormous dividends were not that she rides over the Allegheny mountains at heavy cost.

And how long would it be before this road went on, and met the Mobile and Ohio road at the Mississippi line, as well as the road from the Vicksburgs and Jackson, to the New Orleans and Mississippi roads? and how many passengers do you suppose those 3 great roads would throw on to this, whether they were bound for the Alabama and Tennessee river road, or swinging off to home, or by way of Montgomery to Georgia and Georgia? Not less than 75,000, and probably largely over 100,000, certainly pass over this road. Suffice it now to say that this

It is New York, she says, that has been the main outlet of the New England trade, and when the great additional lines from New York, from Philadelphia, from Baltimore, and from Virginia, shall be completed out to all the lakes and Ohio, and connecting with the great miles that is in rapid progress or completed, in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, the Crescent City will find a

large amount of her trade comes from the cities of Charleston and Savannah are walking up and down the river, from Memphis, Tennessee, and Kentucky, down their marts.

But perhaps we shall arrive at the course of the prodigal North American by shewing them that *Modi* is *not* *not* and that she is *not* *not* city. Will it be impossible in a year, from now, to go from the Tennessee river, via Selma to Mobile in 16 hours? It will be little, if any over 400 miles—and 25 miles an hour, is only moderate speed on the great travelling roads of this country.

But more of this hereafter. Suffice it now to say, that the relief of a road west from Selma through the heart of the richest country particularly in the United States a good one, if undertaken and carried out in time.

In this rapid age we shall find we slumber a little, that we have lost much. In the past five or

Alabama can do more than half that Georgia has done in the last ten years, because Alabama has far greater resources than Georgia had ten or twelve years ago. So it has a larger population, too, considerably.

It is not improbable that Alabama will in the next six years add up to a million of population. There are reasons why we may yet run ahead of California. It may be done in five or six years or less if we get to ourselves. The middle of the North Atlantic coast presents a picture of superlatives not seen elsewhere.

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...&c., 11

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CONGRESS.
This body adjourned on Tuesday
the 11th

have a large dissemination of papers, from a committee to promote the sale of a large number of the papers, and to be subscribed for by those who wish to examine the same. The first of these is the Southern States, and the second is the

[illegible]

tridres and
kind in re

Can any one, for instance? Can
the success of the national in-
terest be secured by the impenetrable

...neighborhood roads of
 ...atumpka and Montgomery.
 ...Southern Rights Assoc-
 ...andria, met on Sat-
 ...ing to ad-
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 ...suitable
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 ...said Com-
 ...Brook, Daniel
 ...Benj. Easley, Jr.,
 ...

The movement, in the Senate, on the subject of the River and Harbor Bill, is one of the most extraordinary, under all the circumstances in the history of Congress. The combinations in favor of the bill are somewhat surprising. The position taken by Mr. Cass and Mr. Douglas, are generally considered adverse to the bill, because they go for amendments that will ensure its defeat. But notwithstanding that there is a decided majority for the bill, as it is. At the last moment

of the late sitting on Saturday night, after a contest of twelve hours, it was felt undetermined whether the majority or the minority would in the end prevail. Should the discussion be resumed, to-day, in the same spirit, the result will be very unfavorable to the regular business of the session.

The last speech of Mr. Butler, on this subject, though very brief, reached all the points in question. No answer could be made to his objections to the policy proposed, except that which Dickens says, came to the mouth of the statesman—"I will last my time."

Mr. Butler is not opposed, as we understand him, to appropriation for some of the great channels of interior commerce—such as the river Mississippi, but to a general system of internal improvement—to a system, unintelligible, and dependent on combinations in Congress of local interest—which is dictated by majorities, irresponsible State governments, and such a

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The session terminated in a manner more fortunate and creditable for the Senate and the country than was anticipated, eight hours before its close. The parties to the River and Harbor conflict continued the unavailing strife till half past four o'clock in the morning, each party being exasperated and unyielding. Prior to this time, Mr. Gwin made an appeal to the Senate in favor of dropping the subject. He said that what every one long known to be true, that the bill could not become a law—for even if it passed the Senate, it could not go to the President for his signature, because, on the last day, it requires unanimous consent, under the rules, to send

bill to the President. It was evident as Mr. Gwin remarked, that the parties, were contending merely for a point of honor—each being committed to its course. But even after God appeal the Senate refused to lay aside the bill.

At last past four, and after every one had begun to despair of the Appropriation Bill, the contending Senators grounded arms. The laid the bill on the table—but to be taken up at 8 o'clock—and when S o'clock arrived, they had recovered from their infatuation and continued to prosecute the public business. The bills from the House were dispatched in a great hurry and scarcely any examination or no discussion. Among these were

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By Magnetic Telegraph.

Reported for the Augusta Constitutionalist.
One Week later from Europe—
Arrival of the Steamer Pacific.
Cotton Declined and Advanced.
Money Easy.—Lord John Russell Resigned.—Probable War between Turkey and Egypt.

We have a despatch from N. Y. dated the 9th instant, which announces the arrival of the Pacific from Liverpool, which vessel left on the 23d ult., which furnishes us with one week's later intelligence from Europe.

Cotton.—The receipt of the Arctic's advices at Liverpool, which represented an increase in receipts, caused one eighth per cent decline in the Liverpool market, which brought Spinners and Exporters out and the market closed firmer, the lower and middling qualities having advanced one eighth.

The Money Market was easy. Consols quoted at 96 1/8.

Lord John Russell had resigned but holds office until another appointment is made.

Poland is filled with Russian troops, and there is a probability of a war between Turkey and Egypt.

CHARLES, March 11, 1851.

Cotton.—There has been a good demand to day at yesterday's prices. The sales reach 2400 bales, at 7 1/2 a 11—full prices.

Flax Versus Cotton.

The English papers state that the proposition for the use of flax, as a substitute for cotton, is attracting a great deal of attention in England. It is urged with all earnestness as a means of rendering the nation less dependant on foreign countries. Some of the papers in the northern states of our own country are also urging it, as a means of emancipating those states from a reliance on the south—a fact which betrays a very friendly feeling among our brethren of that region.

As this subject is quite interesting to our readers, we extract a few lines from the English letter of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, an interesting account of the experiments—*Alabama Planter*.

By recent advices you will have observed that a process had been discovered by M. Claussen for bleaching flax, by which the result that has hitherto been attained by the tedious operation of "steeping" is now capable of being accomplished almost instantaneously, while the fibre is so softened as to become adapted to the purposes of cotton. The cold paper-like feel of flax is done away with, while its durability is alleged to be preserved. Then the prepared fibre or "cotton flax" was first shown to our experienced manufacturers.

It was great distrust as to the possibility of spinning a thread from it by the cotton spinning machine, and the Manchester Guardian stated its firm belief that the anticipations of the inventor would never be realized. Four days ago, however, it acknowledged that an experiment had been performed with striking result. A sample of yarn was spun at the mill of John Bright & Brothers, of Rochdale, consisting of the prepared flax mixed with an equal weight of cotton and it was admitted to be of a quality such as would answer for the largest proportion of our manufactures. The question has thus apparently been rendered simply one of price. The Manchester Guardian still hesitates to believe that in this respect it can come into competition with cotton, except at periods like the present; but on the contrary, M. Claussen asserts that he will be ready in a few days to supply the prepared fibre at from 4d. to 6d. per lb., while of course still greater cheapness may be expected from an extended and improved cultivation of flax, and also from the increased efficiency which is noticeable in all new inventions when they are brought into active and profitable operation.

The materials produced by M. Claussen with his invention are what he calls "flax cotton," "flax wool," "flax silk," and "flax yarn." The first of these consists of flax fibre and cotton carded together. The "flax wool" consists of the pure flax. The "flax silk" is a combination of flax and wool carded together, so as to admit of being spun and woven on the existing woollen machinery, making a cloth which from its durability, softness and cheapness, will cause a great reduction in prices. The "flax silk" is a similar combination with silk, and is alleged to form a material equal to that from silk alone. It will be easily understood that these statements have awakened the greatest interest, and that a considerable impulse has already been given to the cultivation of flax for a coming season. A company with a royal charter is about to be formed, with a capital of \$1,000,000, sterling, who will offer to the flax farmers \$12 per acre, exclusive of the seed, for all the flax they raise. At present, apart from the Irish production, we import about 2,000,000 cwt. annually, the largest quantity is obtained from Russia. Some is also sent from Prussia and the Netherlands, and small quantities arrive from Italy and France. It is an exceedingly exhausting crop, and thrives only upon lands which have been reclaimed from peat.

A body of guides and interpreters for strangers visiting the city is in the process of organization.

From the New Orleans Planter.

Great Conflagration.

Still Another Disastrous Loss.—

Bank's Arcade partly Consumed.—The Bulletin Office Destroyed.

At half past 1 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the rear of the second story of the building, corner of the Magazine and streets, in Bank's Arcade. The fire was very promptly, and a few other buildings were on fire. The engines all over the city were decorated for the procession to-day. This prevented, we suppose, from attending in great force, as they would otherwise have done. Those on the ground worked well and hard.

The fire soon broke across the passage and into the Commercial Bulletin Office. Notwithstanding great efforts to the contrary, the material, types, &c., of this well known newspaper were destroyed, the books and articles in the first floor being saved. We regret particularly to learn that Col. Seymour's well selected library is totally destroyed.

By this time a large number of citizens were on the spot, and active efforts were made to save property throughout the Arcade.

Baldon & Co's large hat store was burnt; some of the contents being saved.

The next building on Magazine street, Evans' hat store, was also gutted.

The third building on Magazine street, H. W. Field's Arcade hat store, with John Craig's Office, notary public, Spear & Delery, real estate auctioneers, were burned.

Everything valuable in the Arcade Bar-room was saved, with what was in the adjoining small offices.

In the Arcade passage, up to the time of writing, nearly 4 o'clock, the offices of C. A. Hedin, architect and civil engineer, G. W. C. Cary, notary public, R. M. Leary, tailor, Graham, notary public, T. P. Veazey, commissioner, T. O. Starke, notary public, R. Collier, seedsmen, and Major J. A. Board, auctioneer, were nearly burnt out or injured by water. Very little in them was saved.

Up to the time of writing the fire had extended to the building next to the bar-room, and half the glass roof over the passage-way had fallen. There were hopes of stopping the flames there. The other occupants of the Arcade were busy removing their property.

Half-Past Four o'clock.

Although the flames have reached the centre roof, over these spacious bar-room, it is thought the firemen will be enabled to prevent its spreading farther. Five or six rooms of the Arcade Hotel kept by Mr. Digges have been destroyed, and the occupants of nearly all the apartments have left. The lateness of the hour renders it necessary that we should at once go to press.

Terrible Disaster.

Two more awful steamboat explosions have occurred on the Mississippi. On Sunday last the fine steamer Oregon, Capt. Montgomery, on her way from Louisville to New Orleans, while passing through the channel of Island 52, burst her boiler with terrible violence. The whole forward part of the boat was torn to fragments, and more than fifty persons killed, and a great many others badly injured. Two other steamers, the Ironsides, bound up and the Empire State, bound down, were fortunately near, and immediately proceeded to render assistance in taking off the passengers. The wreck had taken five and a half minutes before the water's edge. There were more than a hundred passengers aboard, principally from Kentucky and Tennessee. Those who were in the water part, were so far as could be ascertained, unharmed, and several had a swim in the water. The passengers on the Ironsides, bound up, and the Empire State, bound down, were fortunately near, and immediately proceeded to render assistance in taking off the passengers. The wreck had taken five and a half minutes before the water's edge. There were more than a hundred passengers aboard, principally from Kentucky and Tennessee. Those who were in the water part, were so far as could be ascertained, unharmed, and several had a swim in the water.

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From the Rome Southern.

The Union and the Party.

No people are so patriotic as the so-called guardians of liberty—none so antirepublican as those who refuse to subscribe to their articles of political faith.

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AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Pasturage.
Ma. Estlin.—I am at a loss to understand why it is that the South especially has so much aversion to pasturage? I see it stated by those in whom I have confidence, that in England, which, par excellence, has been stated to be the country where profit is always looked at, pasture land commands a higher rental than does arable land; the same also of the prudent Hollander. Whilst England buys largely of wheat at a large advance over our prices, yet she keeps in pasturage a large portion of her best land. And by the by, good artificial meadows rent at from 10 to \$20 per acre. We, in the south and southwest, prefer to buy hay from the Yankees, or do worse, half feed our animals, whilst they can grow hay, ship it to New Orleans, and sell it at from 15 to \$20 per ton.

What prevents us, with a climate so well adapted to grass, from growing enough to feed our entire stock bountifully, and thus enable us to haul out hundreds of loads of manure?

Suppose, indeed, we do grow a bale or two per hand less, will we not then make more money? The crop that went forward in 1847 numbering 2,700,000 bales, did not sell for much over fifty millions of dollars, and should this crop not exceed two millions of bales, it will almost, if not fully double the net proceeds.

How long will the planters of the south shut their eyes to the light? Oh! yes, cry some crusty ones, there is that fellow again trying to induce us to turn our lands into that infamous Bermuda—well, suppose it is that same one, or another, he is a friend, one who will stand by his southern brethren, through good and through evil report, and he will press home on them, what he deems their interest and their duty. I name no kind of grass; I do not care what they plant, so they will provide pasture and meadows for mowing.

Our land is wasting away, we are buying beef, butter, cheese, pork, lard, hides, leather, wool, cloth, hay, corn, &c., &c.—whereas we should make enough to supply ourselves and our population. It is idle to tell me of the good policy of raising ten bales of cotton per hand, sell at five cents, and buy everything else, when we know for a certainty that we can raise five bales, sell at ten cents and raise our beef, pork, mules, wool for our clothing, hides for our leather, butter for our table, tallow for our desk—if our planters would use a *tallue* candle.

I have seen pastures in the south, below 31 degrees north latitude, with from fifty to two or more hundred cattle running thereon, and looking fine at that. But look at the mere saving in feeding work horses and oxen, by the aid of an acre per head. Suppose the planter has ten or twenty head of mules and oxen, and has a nice piece of rich land adjoining his stable lot, or made rich, suppose it be only ten acres, what amount of corn and fodder how much longer will mules and oxen live, and how much less will they cost, if allowed access to that lot only when not in absolute use, say from the first of March to the first of November, after which—Admit the lot would grow 100 bushels of corn, deduct the cost of mowing, and the lint, rest upon the house, then see whether the most productive.

Southern people can calculate how much \$1.50 will make, if put in a acre follow—if he make 5 bales per hand at 19 cents per lb. But it does appear to me they will not look at investment, which makes them more independent, more comfortable, unless they add to their cotton bales, number of acres or negroes. Northern or eastern men can grow, fatten and freight hundreds of miles, and sell cattle for the shambles, at a less cost than we can. Yet we boast of growing 100 bushels of corn, 100 and ever bushels per acre, and two tons of good hay, or its equivalent per acre on favorable locations.

Northern and eastern men can afford to pay from twenty to fifty dollars per acre for land, house their sheep for six months and feed them from their barns, yet they can send us linsey for our negroes from thirty to forty cents per yard, whilst we—with land not saleable at even \$10 per acre—no need to feed a sheep one day out of 265 upon grain or hay—cannot afford to eat such mutton even, as I have had on my table each day this week.

My sheep would not sell for three dollars each, yet I sell wool for 60 cents per head thus making twenty per cent, besides an increase.

A horse drover from Kentucky, told me yesterday that he had brought mares into my county to sell to the planters; that a year or two ago, they were all in favor of raising mules, but this year, with cotton at 12 1/2 cents, no one wants them, especially if in foal by a Jack. Thus it is, large prices will run us all as mad as March hares; corn and mules, horses and meat will be exorbitant again—and my labor lost. Yet I will continue to warm my fellows, and pray of them, to provide for a rainy day. Prices will fall. Provide now at pastures, cattle, sheep and hogs, and mates for the day—devote but a little of your labor to these, and you will make more by cotton, and more by the saving. So thinks our friend,

S. B. D.

NOTICE.
Letters of Administration of the late William F. Jackson, deceased, will be taken out of the Judge of Probate of the County of Jackson, Ala., on the 10th day of February, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A.M., to the undersigned, who is the executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and who is also the administrator of the same.

My sheep would not sell for three dollars each, yet I sell wool for 60 cents per head thus making twenty per cent, besides an increase.

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S. B. D.

3 LIKELY.
Horses, Oxen, Cows, and other stock, for sale, at a low price, at the residence of Mr. J. B. D.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.
On Thursday the 12th of March, next at the late residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Hill we will offer for sale on a credit of 12 months all the personal property of William F. Jackson, deceased, purchased by the undersigned.

3 LIKELY.
Horses, Oxen, Cows, and other stock, for sale, at a low price, at the residence of Mr. J. B. D.

On Monday, the 11th of February, 1851, before the court of the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., will be sold, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and cost due thereon, to wit: North West fourth of North West fourth of Section twenty-three; Township six; Range seven; a part of the North East fourth of Section twenty-four; Township six; Range seven; assessed to Thomas B. Garrett State and County Tax for 1848—\$1.80 cts.

G. B. DOUTHITT, T. C.

February 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place the East half of North East fourth of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight; the East half of South East fourth of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight; the South West fourth of Section eight; Township fifteen; Range eight; assessed to George C. Douthitt State and County Tax for the year 1849—amount \$14 20cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place the South East fourth of North East fourth of Section five; Township fourth; Range eight; assessed to George C. Douthitt State and County Tax for the year 1849—amount \$14 20cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place the West half of North East fourth of Section fifteen; Township fourth; Range eight; assessed to George C. Douthitt State and County Tax for the year 1849—amount \$14 20cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place the East half of North West fourth of Section twenty-seven; Township sixteen; Range six; assessed to Wm. P. Chandler State and County Tax for the year 1849—amount \$14 20cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place the North half of Section seventeen Township five; Range nine; assessed to Wm. H. Davis State and County Tax for 1849—\$1 44cts.—\$1.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North West fourth of South West fourth of North East fourth of Section four; Township four; Range two; assessed to David Browder State and County Tax for 1849—\$4 08cts.

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Also at the same time and place the North half of Section seventeen Township five; Range nine; assessed to Wm. H. Davis State and County Tax for 1849—\$1 44cts.—\$1.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North West fourth of South West fourth of North East fourth of Section four; Township four; Range two; assessed to David Browder State and County Tax for 1849—\$4 08cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place, the North West fourth of South West fourth of North East fourth of Section four; Township four; Range two; assessed to David Browder State and County Tax for 1849—\$4 08cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place, the North West fourth of South West fourth of North East fourth of Section four; Township four; Range two; assessed to David Browder State and County Tax for 1849—\$4 08cts.

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Also at the same time and place, the North West fourth of South West fourth of North East fourth of Section four; Township four; Range two; assessed to David Browder State and County Tax for 1849—\$4 08cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

On Monday, the 11th of February, 1851, before the court of the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., will be sold, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and cost due thereon, to wit: North West fourth of North West fourth of Section twenty-three; Township six; Range seven; a part of the North East fourth of Section twenty-four; Township six; Range seven; assessed to Thomas B. Garrett State and County Tax for 1848—\$1.80 cts.

G. B. DOUTHITT, T. C.

February 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place the East half of North East fourth of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight; the East half of South East fourth of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight; the South West fourth of Section eight; Township fifteen; Range eight; assessed to George C. Douthitt State and County Tax for the year 1849—amount \$14 20cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place the South East fourth of North East fourth of Section five; Township fourth; Range eight; assessed to George C. Douthitt State and County Tax for the year 1849—amount \$14 20cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place the West half of North East fourth of Section fifteen; Township fourth; Range eight; assessed to George C. Douthitt State and County Tax for the year 1849—amount \$14 20cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place the East half of North West fourth of Section twenty-seven; Township sixteen; Range six; assessed to Wm. P. Chandler State and County Tax for the year 1849—amount \$14 20cts.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$2.

Also at the same time and place the North half of Section seventeen Township five; Range nine; assessed to Wm. H. Davis State and County Tax for 1849—\$1 44cts.—\$1.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

Also at the same time and place, the North West fourth of South West fourth of North East fourth of Section four; Township four; Range two; assessed to David Browder State and County Tax for 1849—\$4 08cts.

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On Monday, the 11th of February, 1851, before the court of the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., will be sold, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and cost due thereon, to wit: North West fourth of North West fourth of Section twenty-three; Township six; Range seven; a part of the North East fourth of Section twenty-four; Township six; Range seven; assessed to Thomas B. Garrett State and County Tax for 1848—\$1.80 cts.

G. B. DOUTHITT, T. C.

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Also at the same time and place the East half of North East fourth of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight; the East half of South East fourth of Section nine; Township fifteen; Range eight; the South West fourth of Section eight; Township fifteen; Range eight; assessed to George C. Douthitt State and County Tax for the year 1849—amount \$14 20cts.

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Also at the same time and place the North half of Section seventeen Township five; Range nine; assessed to Wm. H. Davis State and County Tax for 1849—\$1 44cts.—\$1.

Feb. 11th, 1851.—\$1.

"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Silence."

Whole No 718

reigning president, who con-
trasted with the summit the rallies
and the nighttime scene of
strains, interspersed with
moments that allowed them with
rooms of children.

"I never think that a wood had better come after it in the daytime. They are probably not aware that there is any old fellow in the back lot. Which they may fall into or a dark night."

"Recollect, sir," said a tavern keeper to a gentleman who was about leaving his house without paying his reckoning, "recollect, sir, if you lose your purse, you didn't pull it out here."

WHO COMBATED AT BUNKER HILL.—It has long been a matter of dispute whether Gen. Putnam or Gen. Warren commanded the Americans at Bunker Hill. An English engraving of the portrait of Gen. Putnam has been discovered, at Salem, Mass., with an inscription which seems to throw some light on the matter. The inscription is as follows: "J. Wilkinson, Pinxit, —Israel Putnam, Esq. Major General of the Connecticut Forces and Commander-in-Chief at the engagement on Banker's Hill, near Boston, 17th June, 1776, sculpted as the act directs, by C. Shepherd, 9th September, 1776."

This image is a vertical strip of a document page, heavily degraded with noise and artifacts. It shows a dark, irregular shape on the right side, which appears to be a large, dark, irregular shape, possibly a large, dark, irregular shape, possibly a large, dark, irregular shape. The rest of the page is mostly white with some scattered noise and artifacts.

